ruct them in their occupations. Vnto these also vnto other professing anie liberall art, were appointed honest liuings, by way of fées, assigned to receiued of such oxen and bæfes as were killed, to erie man of science and artificer his part. And rther, ech of them had certeine measures of otes d barlie in stead of yearelie annuities. For as t the vse of coine was not knowen amongest the cotishmen. The which custome of distributing eir beasts, which they killed in this wise, is still vd in the westerne Iles euen to these our daies.

Reutha perceiuing furthermore that through vnskilfull surgians and physicians manie wounded nd diseased persons were oftentimes cast awaie, deined by the aduise and consent of his councell, at none should take vpon them as a surgion or ysician, vnlesse they were by long experience well actised aforehand in those sciences. For before that me they vsed to carie forth such persons as were cke or otherwise hurt, and to lay them in some open place in the streets or market sted, that all such s came by, might according to their knowledge eclare their aduise, and shew (if they had bëene vered ith the like disease) by what means they had escaed the danger, and recouered againe their health. For no man might without the note of high reproch uoid by, kéeping silence in this behalfe. And this was according to the custome of the old Aegyptians.

Reutha thus studieng for the aduancement of the state with great prosperitie, till finallie perceiuing himselfe farre growen in age, and not so able to trauell in the affaires of the realme as he was before, he caused a parlement to be assembled, and there in presence of all the estates, required to be discharged of the gouernement: and that the same might be committed vnto his cosin Thereus, who as then was not onelie of sufficient age to take it vpon him, but also of such towardnesse, as that in each mans opinion he was thought likelie to atteine vnto the prowesse of anie of his noble progenitors. Thus Reutha, after he had reigned 17 yeares, returned to a priuat life, resigning the whole rule of his realme vnto the aforesaid Thereus, being through his persuasion receiued as king of all estates by common consent there in that present assemblie.

THis Thereus for the first six yeares was equall in all points of princelie gouernement to anie of his predecessors, but afterward he changed his copie in such maner, that iustice and all other kinds of vertue being set apart, he neither regarded the lawes of the gods, nor yet of men; but gaue himselfe to all sorts of filthinesse and most detestable vices, so farre forth, that his subiects (as their custome is in following the maners and vsages of their princes) became so outragious in their licentious liuings, and namelie the nobles and gentlemen, that thereof insued theft, murther, rape, spoiling, and all kinds of oppression of those sillie soules that had no meanes to resist, so as in fine, diuers gouernours of [illegible] hope of amendment while

Conanus chosen ki

loway to rule the estate as gouernour, whose authoritie had beene euer great amongest the people. His studie was chieflie imploied how to reduce the lords and nobles of the realme into concord and friendlie amitie, where before through the negligence of Thereus each sought others destructions. Also he caused due punishment to be executed vpon all such as liued by robbing and reuing, of whome in the beginning of his gouernement there was no small number: but he wæded them forth, in such wise that yer he left off, there was not one of them to be found. At length, after it was vnderstood that Thereus was dead, this Conanus renounced the administration in presence of all the estates assembled in parlement at Beregonium, where by common consent Iosina brother of Thereus was chosen to reigne as king, for that Thereus had left no issue behind him to succeed.

Conanus persecute offendors

He renou ceth the c

Iosina c king.

THis Iosina being proclaimed king, renewed the ancient leagues with the Picts and Britains. He had physicians in great estimation; for that during his abode in Ireland, he was nourished of a child amongest them, and by reason thereof had some knowledge in the facultie, speciallie he vnderstood the vertues and properties of herbes, wherewith in those daies the Scots vsed to heale and remedie all maner of sores and diseases, which as then were few in number, in respect of the sundrie kinds which are now knowen amongst vs; and all by rea- [illegible] and bathes vsed in our [illegible] whereas our elders [illegible] liued without surfetting, the [illegible] breeder of such strange and manifold sicknesses. In this Iosina his daies it chanced that a Portingale ship was driuen and drowned by force of a stremable tempest nëere vnto the shore of one of the Scotish Iles, where diuerse of those that were within the same ship, mariners and other escaped to land, amongest whome were two ancient and fatherlie old men of right reuerend aspect and countenance.

Iosina

[illegible] cause of [illegible] strange di [illegible] ses, whi commonli now reig

Two an ent philos phers th shipwrac rriue in S land, an iolfullie r ued of the king.

These two in companie with some of the inhabitants of that Ile came ouer into Beregonium, where the king as then soiourned. They were Spanish priests of the pagane religion, whose purpose was to haue gone vnto Athens in Grecia (as some write) but whence soeuer they were, and what purpose soeuer they had, certeine it is they were philosophers; and therefore the king receiued them most iolfullie, doing them all the honor he could deuise, and commanding that they should be lodged within his owne palace, where they had all things nëedfull, and accordinglie ministred vnto them.

These philosophers, after they had refreshed themselues at their ease for the space of 14 daies, the king caused them to come before him, requiring them to shew their opinion what they thought by the nature of the soile, the maners and customs of his people, so far forth as they had sëene and heard. They without pausing for answere declared, that as yet they had not had time to learne those things, but onelie

faires of the realme, except they were first made priuie and of counsell in the same. He sought also to win the fauour of his people by meekenesse and gentle intreating of them, insomuch that though he went about to restore the old religion somwhat defaced by his father through information (as is said) of the two aboue mentioned sage philosophers, yet did he not constreine anie man to worship the gods, otherwise than his fansie serued him. He was the first that instituted those prelats, which gouerned after the maner of bishops, in all matters perteining to religion, and were called in the Scotish tong Durceglijs in Latine Druides. These Druides were appointed to be resident within the Ile of Man, as the Scotishmen hold opinion: but other thinke rather that they were resident in Angleseie, in the British tong called Mon. Unto these also hauing great liuings assigned them, were the inferiour priests subiect, as receiuing at their hands all iniunctions and orders for the vse of their sacrifices and other ceremonies.

These Druides afterwards applied themselues so earnestlie to the studie of philosophie, aswell natturall as morall, that they were had in no small reuerence of the people, as they that were both accounted and knowne to be men of most perfect life and innocencie: by meanes whereof their authoritie dailie so far forth increased, that finallie iudgements in most doubtfull matters were committed vnto their determinations, offendors by their dis-

them of Cantire, Lorne, Argile, and Rosse, conspired togither in the reformation of such disorders as were dailie vsed in the administration of iustice, by the wicked suggestion of euill disposed councellors, against whome they pretended to make their war, and not against their king. There were also so manie that fauoured them in this quarell, and so few that leaned to the king to aid him against them, that he was constreined to dissemble with them for a time, in promising not onelie to remoue from him such as they would appoint, but also to be ordered in all things according as they should thinke good. And to put them in beléefe that he ment as he spake, he committed some such councellors as he had about him vnto ward, and other some (of whome he little passed) he sent vnto them as prisoners, to receiue such punishment by death or otherwise, as they should thinke conuenient.

He further also in presence of Doro the gouernour of Cantire, sent to him for that purpose, sware in solemne wise afore the image of Diana, to performe all such promises and couenants as he was agréed vpon, and had made vnto the conspirators. With which cloked dissimulation they being deceiued, came without suspect of further guile vnto Beregonium, where at their first comming he was readie to receiue them (as séemed by his feined countenance) with gladsome hart and most friendlie meaning; but they were no sooner entred the castell, but that a number of armed men appointed for

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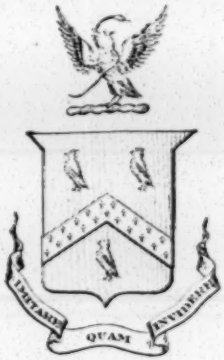

A. H. Childs

ALBERT H CHILDS
YALE '61
MEMORIAL COLLECTION

This Pamphlet to the Reader.

COndemne me not, before ye trie,
my cause in euerie part:
Reason and Truth, will pleade for me,
vse you an vpright hart.
My Brother (booke at large) can tell,
if you haue any doubt.
And is imprinted, for mens ease,
and conference throughout.
With the old vsed ortographie,
and this new amendment,
Wherein the eie, the voice, and eare,
most perfectly consent.
Which new and olde, doe not differ,
so much vnto your eie:
But that a learner of this new,
may vse the olde easlie.
And learne both the new and olde,
in quarter of the space
Before vsed, the parent gainez,
the youth will growe to grace.
Then young and olde, will giue God praise,
the middle sort not slack,
To yelde dutie in each degrée,
true dealing will not lack.
My Sister (Grammer) lieth at home,
abiding our good chaunce:
If we spede ill, she wil then mourne,
and neuer hir aduaunce.
My Cousin Dictionarie too,
I knowe doth lack vs much,
Whose second chefe part, manie knowe
deformde with bile and botch.
If good luck happen vnto vs,
the true picture of voice:
Greater things also staide wil be,
all England will reioice.
The youth therein will vs imbrace,
whose paine we wholie seeke:
The parents purse will finde much ease,
erst was there neuer like.
God graunt my Father be in place,
if we be offerd wrong:
Rightlie t'enforme hir Noble grace,
whome I wish to reigne long,
In ioifull state and prosprous health,
Elizabeth by name,
Most vertuous Prince for Englands welth,
hereto say all, Amen.

A ſhort Introduction or guiding, to print, write, and reade Ingliſh ſpeech:

conferred with the olde printing and writing: deuiſed by

VVilliam Bullokar:

And he that doubteth in any part thereof, may be moze fully ſatiſfied by a booke deuiſed by the ſame Auctho̅z at large, fo̅z the amendment of o̅rtographie fo̅z Ingliſh ſpæch, lately impzinted: which booke at large anſwereth all obiections, and openeth all doubts in this amendment of o̅rtographie. So that this pamphlet is pzinted fo̅z a ſhozt pzæfe of the ſame wozk at large, both fo̅z the ſhozt ſhew of the vſe of that amendment, neceſſarie fo̅z all learners to begin withall, and a bzæfe collection (out of the ſame booke at large) of the commodities like to growe by the vſe of the ſame amendment: By the helpe whereof a ruled Grammer fo̅z Ingliſh is made by this Auctho̅z (not yet in pzint): to the great helpe of a perfite Dictionarie in time to come, and alreadie purpoſed: To the great ſtaie and eaſie vſe of Ingliſh ſpæch, as long as letters endure, to no ſmall commoditie of this our nation, with great credit fo̅z Ingliſh ſpæch among all ſtrange nations: herevnto alſo is added a pzæfe of fower written hands eaſie to be followed of all writers.

Euen as printing, to the world brought light:
So vnto Ingliſh, this ſtarre ſhineth bright.
And as ſpeech was cauſe, letters were deuizd,
So let them not, from right ſpeech be diſguizd.

Printed by Henrie Denham.

1581.

Allowed by authoritie.

A rule to vnderſtand this ta= ble following.

The names of the amended letters, ſet vnder the ſhort ſtrikes, appeare by the olde letters or ſillables, ſet ouer the ſame ſhort ſtrikes. The ſounds of thoſe amended letters, appeare by the olde ſingle letters ouer them, or by the ſillable ouer them, (the vowell of that ſillable being left vnſounded, and leauing out: eef, in theef) except, that halfe vowels keepe ſuch vowels halfe ſounded, with the conſonant halfe ſounded alſo. And likewiſe, theſe figures in the ſquares vnder written, may aide one in the rules for learning the olde, after he hath learned the newe, their paiers appeare in the page following.

The table of the amended letters.

a / a	b / b	cée / c	kée / c	chée / ch	d / d	e : ea / e : æ	ée / e
f / f	gée / g	ga / g / tyrń a into e.	hée / h	í / í	k / k	l / l	yl / l
m / m	ym / ḿ	n / n	yn / ń	o / o	between o : e : y / w	p / p	phée / ph
quée / q	r / r	er / r	ſ / ſ	ſhée / ſh	t / t	thée / th	théef / th
v / v	ou / v	vée / v	wée / w	whée / wh	r / r	yée / y	zée / z

Here followeth the short *Introduction.*

Queſtion.

Hǫw many letterȝ ſeru for engliſh ſpech?

Anſwer.

Thér be ſeuń and thirty letterȝ, of ſeuń and thirty ſeuerał námȝ, agreing tw ſeuń and thirty ſeuerał ſoundȝ in voic, vzed in engliſh ſpech: beſýd the ſound of ſeuń diphthongȝ.

Queſtion.

Which be they?

Anſwer.

a. b. c. c. ch. d. e. e. f. g. g. h. i. l. l. m. ḿ. n. ń. o. w. p. q. r. ſ. ſh. t. th. th. v. ỵ. v. w. wh. x. y. z. ỵntw thæȝ ár adęd: k: of the ſound of: c: and alſo: ph: of the ſound of: f: and: ŕ, by it-ſelf, of the ſound of: cr.

Queſtion.

What mæn ye by ſaying with their paterȝ?

Anſwer.

Euery letter that hath the nám and ſound of an ǫther letter, iz calęd a pater tw ſuch letter, with whǫm it agręęth in nám and ſound, thǫwh their figurȝ be diuerȝ: az apperęth next folǫwing between the dǫbl prik.

Aa: Bb: Cc: Cc: Ch ch: Dd: Ee æ: Ee: Ff: Gg Jj: Gg: Hh: Ii: Kk: Ll: l: Mm: ḿ: Nn: ń: Oo: w: Pp: Ph ph: Qq: Rr z: ŕ: Ss ſ: Sh ſh ſh: Tt: Th th: Th th th: Uv u: Uỵ uǫ wǫ: Vv u: Ww w: Wh wh: Xx: Yy: Zz. ad tw thæȝ, ę, by it-ſelf.

Queſtion.

Hǫw many vǫwelȝ be thér in engliſh ſpech?

Anſwer.

Thér be eſht vǫwelȝ in engliſh ſpech, that iz tw ſay: a: e: ę: i: o: w: v: ỵ: with their paterȝ, bicauz they ȝeld ſound of

them-ſelu

them-ſelu̇ȝ without any other letter ioined with them: alſo they cauȝ ſound to any conſonant with whom they ar ioined.

Queſtion.

How many half vowelȝ be ther?

Anſwer.

Ther be fower half vowelȝ, that iȝ to ſay: l: m̀: ǹ: r̀: bicauȝ in euery of thæȝ, a vowel & a conſonant ar half ſounded.

Queſtion.

What ar al the other letterȝ caled?

Anſwer.

Al the other letterȝ ar caled conſonantȝ, bicauȝ they can not be named, noȝ ſounded in any woȝd oȝ ſillabl, except on of the vowelȝ abou ſaied, oȝ on of the paierȝ of thoȝ vowelȝ be in the ſam woȝd oȝ ſillabl.

Queſtion.

What vowelȝ be of long ſound?

Anſwer.

Thæȝ thȝe vowelȝ: ē: ō: v, caled foȝ v: ar of long ſound: alſo, u, caled minum, u: and, æ, caled æ diphthong, be of long ſound.

Queſtion.

What vowelȝ be of ſhoȝt ſound?

Anſwer.

Thæȝ fiu vowelȝ: a: e, caled e, flat and ſhoȝt: i, caled i, ſhoȝt: o: and, y, caled foȝ, y: be of ſhoȝt ſound: alſo y, caled croked, y: u, caled minum, u: and, o, caled round o: ō, caled dobl, ō: and, ū, caled, ū, deriuatiu, be of ſhoȝt ſound: except on of thæȝ accentȝ (´) caled ſingl accent: (ˆ) caled foȝked accent: (¨) caled dobl accent be ſett ouer: a: e: y: oȝ o: thus: áâä: éêë: ýŷÿ: óôö: oȝ that: a: e: oȝ: y: be dobled, thus, aa: ee: yi: oȝ: iy: foȝ then any of thoȝ accentȝ, ouer any ſuch ſhoȝt vowel, oȝ the dobling of ſuch ſhoȝt vowel, cauȝeth the ſam vowel to be ſounded long, excepting alway, that whær any conſonant iȝ dobled, the vowel oȝ dobl vowel going next beforȝ, iȝ alway of ſhoȝt ſound: and to this end chefly, a conſonant iȝ dobled at the end of a ſillabl, yet ſounded aȝ ſingl: aȝ of the verb, to hýd: hýdd, oȝ hýddǹ: of to flýd: flýdd, oȝ flýddǹ: of to být: býtt̀: And if: ea: e: oȝ æ, be the next vowel oȝ diphthong beforȝ ſuch dobl

conſo-

conſonant, then iz, ea, cal̃ed, e, diphthong: e, cal̃ed ſingl̃ e: oz, æ, cal̃ed æ diphthong ſoundẽd flat and ſhozt, of the ſound and tým of: e: az in heardd: rædd: ſpedd: feltt: mett: mæntt: deryued of the verbz tw hear: tw ræd: tw ſped: tw fel: tw met: tw mæn: and ſoundẽd, az, herd: red: ſped: felt: met: ment: ſo may be ſaied of: w: az, in dwnn, deryued of the verb, tw dw, and ſoundẽd, az don.

Queſtion.

What iz cal̃ed a diphthong?

Anſwer.

When twa vowelz com together, and ár ſpeled together in ón ſillabl̃, thóz twa vowelz ſo ſoundẽd together, mák a diphthong, and iz cal̃ed a diphthong.

Queſtion.

How many diphthongz be thér?

Anſwer.

Thér be ſeuñ diphthongz, that iz tw ſay: ai: ay: ei: ey: oi: ow: wi: tw thæz may be adẽd: ui: ſeldom in ve: alſo, y: may be vzed in the plac of i: and ſo may: y: in the plac of: u: ſpecialy in wzytiñ handz, ioinẽd next ynto minymz: az, in this wozd, mynym.

Queſtion.

Dw no other vowelz mák a diphthong when they com together?

Anſwer.

Som tým other vowelz ár ſpeled together in ón ſillabl̃, alſo a half vowel folowing an other vowel, iz ſpeled and ſoundẽd with the ſám vowel in ón ſillabl̃, az the other ſeuñ diphthongz beſóz ſhewed: But thæz laſt námed diphthongz, dw not encræe any ſeueral̃ ſound vzed in engliſh ſpech: foz euery of them iz of the ſound of ón of the ſingl̃ vowelz, oz of the ſound of a ſillabl̃: & ár thæz that folow, & ſuch lyk, whoz ſoundz agreing together, ſhal̃ be wzytiñ together between the dobl̃ prik, thus: ai ay: ay ay aw: ei ey: ey ey ew: ó oa: oi oy: ow: oy ou ow ww y y o w w: wi wy: ea ea e: ey ey u ew: al̃ ayl: añ aym: añ ayn: oñ oyn: ui ſeldom in ve. Alſo twa half vowelz coming next after an other vowel, may mák a triphthong, az in: hol̃m: cal̃ñ, ꝛc. Which difference of figurz of on ſound, iz vzed chefly, tw ſhew the differing of ſignificacionz, oz

maxumoz

mæningz of eqiuocz and eqiuocalz. The shortest sound of any diphthong, hauing longer tym than any vowel of short sound, excepting that the dobling of a consonant after: ea: e: æ: or o: as iz before shewed, causeth such tw be of short sound. Also any vowel or diphthong ending any sillabl, iz of mæn tym: any thing before shewed notwithstanding.

Nestion.

What rulz ar ther for speling?

Answer.

1 Not vowelz, half vowelz, and diphthongz also,
in euery word sillablz tw know.

2 For euery of thæz encræe sillablz,
among which, not diphthongz, and half vowelz.

3 For al half vowelz ar sped most alon:
except they folow a vowel in on.

4 If that vowelz two or thre stand along,
let not: i: nor: y: begin a diphthong.

5 And in lyk maner, I say: e: and: o:
seld begin diphthong, if ye spel it tru.

6 And triphthong seld in english iz vzed,
~~except in wordz from straungerz deryued.~~

7 Consonant twirt vowelz ioin tw the last:
except: r: ioind tw the vowel before:
So most tymz: w: in diphthong set ye must,
vnlast that: be: before it, stand in stor.

8 If consonantz two in midst of wordz be,
deuyd them apart, then spel ye truly.

9 If consonantz thre in midst of wordz stand,
deuyd the first on, ley two in on band.

Excepcionz.

10 Yet in thæz, without, within, and vpon:
in, out, and on, ar speled tru alon.

11 r, after conſonant, with it iz ioinꝺ,
and ſo lyk-wyz, l, móſt tymz we ꝺw kynd.

12 If diuerz ſillabkz, be in a woꝛꝺ,
let ſillabk, be, with nón elc accoꝛꝺ.

13 Woꝛꝺz compoynꝺeꝺ, foꝛmeꝺ, oꝛ deryueꝺ,
in their ſeuerak ſoꝛtz, muſt be deuyꝺeꝺ.

14 Compoynꝺz hau this mark (-) declynatiuz this (ᶜ)
deryuatiuz this mark (.) tw ſhew what æch iz.

15 Yet declynatiuz, deryuatiuz tw,
ár ſoynꝺeꝺ in voic, az rulz beſoꝛ go.

16 If any hakk vowel, ꝺw folow: r,
oyr ſpech ſeruech wel, tw ſpel them twgether.

17 And this ſtryk (,) iz exꝯepcion generak,
tw ſpel woꝛꝺz truly, when thæz rulz fall ak.

18 Nót wel, thér iz neuer tru ſillabk,
without vowel, diphthong, oꝛ hakk vowel.

19 And thowh hakk vowelz, be ſpeld beſt alón,
yet the next conſonant it dependeth on.

20 By ez, oꝛ z, the plurak ꝺw ges,
whez ſimplz genitiuz, end éz, oꝛ z.

~~Thæz: éz: and: ez: ár declynatiu ending z, and deuyꝺeꝺ in~~ ſillabk az other declynatiuz: foꝛ this letter: z: iz vzeꝺ only in a declynatiu ending.

Queſtion.

How may the óld wryting, and pꝛinting, with xxiiij. letterz, be lærneꝺ, by ſuch az lærn firſt the amenꝺeꝺ oꝛtography?

Anſwer.

Tw ræꝺ the óld pꝛinting, oꝛ tw coꝛrect the ſám foꝛ the æz of any lærnoꝛ. Firſt nót the verſez ſolowing, which ſhew the dobk and trebk ſoynꝺeꝺ letterz, and ad with yoyr pen tw ſuch letterz the ſtryk, comma, oꝛ accent du tw the ſám ſoynꝺ, oꝛ tym of any vowel: And whær, o, hath the ſoynꝺ of: w: ad a pꝛik ouer it, thus: ó: az, in, tó, dó, and, in this amenꝺment pꝛinteꝺ,

thus: tw, dw: and for hiz short sound lyk, y, or o: ad the comma vnder, o, az, in son, and, com: az it iz figured among hiz paterz: And whær, w, iz sounded az, y, short, set a comma vnder it, thus: ẉ: az, in gọd, wọd: And whær, s, or, z, hau the sound of, z, ad the comma vnder them, thus: ſ, ș: az, in miſers, iclọșis: bọw-beit, s, and z, at the end of wordz hau litl differẹnc of sound, sauing, z, or, s, for, z, hath in it-self a longer tym than, s, az in thæz wordz: hiz, pyz, of longer tym than in thæz wordz: tw his, or tw pys: Ye may also for a lærnor of the old printing, stryk out with your pen the letter, e, when it iz vn-sounded at the end of any sillabl, az it iz most-comonly vn-sounded at the end of euery word: Ye may also stryk out euery superfluos letter, az g, before, h, az, in thæz wordz, might, thought, naught, whær g, iz vn-sounded, and so of other letterz vn-sounded: Also mak, ch, ph, th, wh, tuch togẹther with a litl stryk of a pen, whær they be sounded togẹther in on sillabl, and ad the comma tw, th, whær it iz sounded, th, thus: ch, ph, th, th, wh: for, sh, agreeth in figur with the old and new, but geu it on nam vzed in the new, az it wær but on letter: Also mak, y, a crokẹd fot when it iz a consonant, thus: ẏ: and so of other letterz dobl or trebl sounded. Thus ye may correct any old printing: Other wyz your lærnor must go by rot in your old printingz: and your bukz deformity iz les los tw you, than the los of hiz tym, in dis-corraging him by vn-perfect ortography in printing and wryting: Which vn-perfetnes apperẹth plainly by the verſez folowing, and mor-plainly shewed in the buk at larg, whær-in iz plainly prouẹd and shewed by crampl̃z and argumentz, that al recordz, euidencez, and such lyk may continew and be vzed az they ar, and hau ben in tymz past, and that al wrytingz in english alredy past, may remain in the old ortography, and both the old, & this amendment may be vzed togẹther for a tym, az wryting handz wær vzed in volumz and bukz for a tym, after printing waz begun: Bicauz this amendment may æzily be conferẹd with any old printing or wryting, az may apper by the argumentz and crampl̃z in the buk at larg. Al which ar æzily tried tru by any simpl manz iudgment, that hath regard tw the tru namíng of the singl letterz, agreing tw the soundz of them in euery word: Also a dyld that iz a qarter lærnẹd alredy in the

old

old (I mæn if he hau lærned half the catechisin) hauing qestionz mad to him, how he speleth wordz with letterz of this amendement soundid rihtly vnto him, according to the tru deuyding of sillablz, wil innocently geu tru iudgment her-in, and being tavht thæz letterz according to the rulz in this pamphlet, may afterwardræd any book printed with the sam within two monthz and les, and ræd the old ortography also in litl tym mor: And shal wryt tru english az son az he iz abl to ioin hiz letterz, hiz own voic gyding hiz pen, to wryt truly, if an indifferent tæchor vz but indifferent diligenc in hiz tæching: And for the better correcting of the old printing, som wordz of the old imprinting, and of this amendid ortography of on sound, shal be shewid her-in for crampl, of the old, the corrected, and of this lat amendid, az folowth.

Olde.

We ought to do no harme, but feare the Lorde, and geue all praise vnto his name, who guydeth all people with his grace, that desire to come to him, and loue one an other, as his good pleasure is: which easely cometh to passe, when vice is beaten downe, and vertue raised vp.

Corrected.

We ought to do no harme, but feare the Lorde, and geue all praise vnto his name, who guydeth all people with his grace, that desire to come to him, and loue one an other, as his good pleasure is: which easely cometh to passe, when vice is beaten downe, and vertue raised vp.

Amendid.

We owht to do no harm, but fær the Lord, and geu al praiz vnto hiz nam, who gydeth al pepl with hiz grac, that dezyr to com to him, and lou on an other, az hiz good plæzur iz: which æzily cometh to-pas, when vyc iz bætn down, and vertu raizid vp.

Not that for thirty seun soundz,
vzed in english voic,
only: a: b: d: f: k: r,
hau perfet nam in choic:

For

Foꝛ aꝑ the oꝺher letterꝭ vꝛꝺ,
in ch'old oꝛtograꝑhy,
ár, at the læſt, of doꝺbꝑ ſoꝰnd
oꝛ haꝰ theiꝛ námꝭ a-wꝛy.

c. c: hath the ſoꝰnd of: ċ: aꝑway,
ioinꝺ beꝼóꝛ: e: oꝛ: i,
in æch pláċ elċ, it hath the ſoꝰnd
of: k: hiꝭ paiꝛ nih.

g. g: ioinꝺ beꝼóꝛ thóꝭ (e: oꝛ: i)
iꝭ oft ſoꝰnꝺed aꝭ: ġ:
in æch pláċ elċ, hiꝭ perfet ſoꝰnd
iꝭ, (aꝭ in gamma) g.

e. e: iꝭ aꝑſo of doꝺbꝑ ſoꝰnd:
(that iꝭ) noꝰw: e: then: ė:
ea: ꝧeldth oft ſoꝰnd foꝛ the firſt:
the lærn̄ꝺ woꝰld gladly

Mák plain the laſt, by this: ee:
by: eo: oꝛ: ie,
but móſt men læꝰ: e: doꝰtfully:
by rót ꝧe muſt then ſay.

h. h: dꝛwth aſpýꝛ the voꝰwel nert:
but: c: p: ſ: t: w:
ioinꝺ beꝼóꝛ it, muſt haꝰ ſoꝰnd aꝭ,
ch: ph: ſh: th: th: wh.

i. i: begining a ſillabꝑ,
beꝼóꝛ any voꝰwel,
iꝭ then becom a conſonant:
and: į: hiꝭ ſoꝰnd dꝛwth tel.

l. l: at the end of ſillabꝑ,
iꝭ móſt ſoꝰnꝺed alón,
aꝭ: ł: haꝑ voꝰwel, thowh ioinꝺ aꝭ,
le: el: il: vl in ón.

m. m: iꝭ móſt týmꝭ a haꝑ voꝰwel,
ioinꝺ with: e: at the end
of a ſillabꝑ, and ſoꝰnꝺed,
aꝭ: ḿ: ꝧe ſhaꝑ móſt fýnd.

n. n: at the end of sillabl,
iz sounded most alón,
(az: ń: half vowel) thouh joind az,
ne: en: on: vn: in ón.

r. r: iz sounded az iz: er,
a half vowel also:
when: e: next it in sillabl endth,
(az: re) most du it know.

o. o: hath thre sounds and vowelz al:
az: o: long, iz the ón:
the other short, az: o: or o:
sum rul for thez iz nón.

q. what máketh: u: after óld: q:
except the rýt should tæch
us, how to spel: thær-for in vain,
the cat duth wer a breth.

s. s: hath most tymz the gróning sound
of: z: coming between
two vowelz, being in ón word:
som wordz excepted ben.

t. t: joind in sillabl befór: i:
from latin wordz derýved,
with other vowel nert after: i:
then: t: az: c: iz sounded.

v. v: iz also of treble sound:
lýk consonant: v: the first:
the second lýk the vowel: u:
lýk: v: we sound the last.

v: iz alway a consonant,
when that it duth begin
a sillabl, befór a vowel,
or that it stand between

e: at the end of sillabl,
with vowel it befór,
joined in ón, mark ye this wel:
ye ned to not no mor.

And

And: v: iz ſoundẹd lýk tw: ỵ:
in diphthong ioineḍ laſt,
oz ioinḍ beſóz a conſonant,
whær: e: iz not in wáſt:

Foz: e: after ón conſonant
with: v: beſóz the ſám:
(and ioineḍ in ón ſillabl)
máketh: v: tw kẹp hiz nam:

And lýk wýz: v: iz ſoundẹd: v:
when it iz ſpelḍ alón:
oz that it folow conſonant,
and end thær-with in ón.

ỵ. ỵ: hath alſo a doubl ſound:
az: ỵ: it dweth begin
a ſillabl beſóz a vowel:
oz elſe iz: i: J wen.

h: q: w: z: And thowth that: h: q: w: and z:
beſóz had a wzong nám,
ỵet dw their ſoundz agre az ón,
both óld and new the ſám.

tým of vowelz. And tw conclud, this: e: at end
of wozdz, encræcth no ſtóz
of ſound, but dweth encræce the tým,
of vowel nert beſóz.

Except the conſonant coming
betwen thæz, doubld be:
foz then the vowel beſóz thæz
hath shozter tým truly:

And other help foz any tým,
(in vowelz) ther iz nón:
but ónly by ſuperfluos: e:
oz conſonantz two in ón.

abzeui- Among abzeuiacionz,
acionz. in that our printing óld,
the ſtrýk thus máḍ (-) foz: m: oz: n:
vn-certeinly men hoḷḍ.

Az

Az : e : iz said superfluos,
so iz : g : before : h :
and som tym before : n : also :
void ar seld : l : and : b.

But if that : a : dw solow : h :
the consonant before,
hath hiz ful sound (for the most part)
and thutch : h : out-of doz.

Exampl̄z wzowht, by thæz eight bzowht,
in siht, the sutl̄ fought:
som pzinc̄z rein, weihth sowldiorz̄ gain:
yet hath our rælm no dout.

Thowh wozldly wihtz, vz their delihtz,
and nawhti Shozham thoz,
set Wingham bak, tw Wikham-lák,
Buckingham lauht thær-foz.

Examples wzowght, by these eight bzowght
in sight, the subtil fought:
some pzinces raigne, weigheth sowldiers gaine,
yet hath our realme no doubte.
Thowgh wozldly wightes, vse their delightes,
and nawghty Shozham shoze,
sett wingham backe, to wikham lake,
Buckingham lawght therefoze.

exampl̄ of the old.

And thowh the versez next before,
hau æzed much your dout:
yet ar they not sufficient,
yong yuh tw gyd about.

Tw lærn̄ th old without the new:
but by contrary gyz,
both may be lærnd in half the tym,
(and les) and with moz æz.

Besyd al this, th old did defac
our langag very-much,
among strangorz, who neuer thought
english spech tw be such:

That perfet figur could be mad,
tw shew æch sound, and so,
a ruled grammar tw be mad,
they ar deceiud I know.

The names of the letters according to this amendment of ortography, appeare in this Table, by the which ye may name the letters in the written Copies following, according as instruction is giuen in the title of the like table in the beginning of this pamphlet.

a / a	b / b	cée / c	kée / c	chée / ch	d / d	e : ea / e : æ	ée / è
f / f	gée / g	ga / g / turń a into è.	hée / h	i / i	k / k	l / l	yl / ł
m / m	ym / ḿ	n / n	yn / ń	o / o	between o : ę : v / œ	p / p	phée / ph
quée / q	r / r	er / ŕ	ſ / ſ	shée / sh	t / t	thée / th	thérf / th
v / v	ou / ọ	vée / v̀	wée / w	whée / wh	r / r	yée / y	zée / ẓ

HEre haue ye, gentle Reader, the vſe of this amended ortography, in the Romaine, Italian, Chauncerie, and Secretarie handes, by the examples of which, any other hande may eaſily be framed with this ortography: Noting herein, that: G g: ſet betweene: G ġ, and, J ị: are miſplaced, bicauſe G ġ J ị: be paiers, and, G g: ſhould haue followed, G ġ J ị: according to this table next aboue, and the printed paiers in the fourth page before: and for this cauſe, a ſtrāle is made about G g: in the written hands following: So that the Author and Printer deſire to be borne withall for a time, if any letter or figure be not in his perfect order, for the charge is not ſmall, that bringeth all things to perfectnes in ſuch caſes. Hereafter (by the grace of God, and your good accepting of this) greater charges ſhall not want for the full perfecting hereof: Giuing you farder to vnderſtand, that in this pamphlet at this time imprinted, ſome helpe is added more than in any worke imprinted with this amendment before, as in,

ſh, wh, made paiers with, h, w, onelie

vſed in the ſame be at large.

a.b.c̓.c.ch.d:e.æ:e̓.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l.m.ḿ.n.ń.o.ꝏ.
p.ph.q.r.ŕ.ſ.ſh.t.th.ṯh.v.v̨.v̓.w.wh.x.y.z.ȝ.ſs

A.a:B.b:C.c̓:C.c:H.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e̓:F.f:G.g.G.g:
I.i:H.h:I.i.y:K.k:L.l:l̓:M.m:ḿ:N.n:ń:O.o:ꝏ:P.p:
P̓.ph.f:Q.q:R.r:ŕ:S.ſ.s.ȝ:Sh.ſh.sh:T.t:H.th:Ṯ.ṯh.ṯh:
V.v.u:V̨.v̨.u̧.o̧.ꝏ.ꝏ̧:V.v.u̓:W.w:WH.wh:X.x:Y.y:z.z:

He lýk adi̓cionz̓ ár vzed̨ in this new amendment,
With lýk ſtrýkz̨ priki̓z̨ & nótz̨ alſo, with lýk vs̓ of accent,
In wrýtiṉ hād̨ az in the print̨ no-thing want ṯh̨ but cōſen

a.b.c̓.c.ch.d:e.æ:e̓.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l.m.ḿ.n.ń.o.ꝏ.p.ph.
g.r.ŕ.ſ.ſh.t.th.ṯh.v.v̨.v̓.w.wh.x.y.z.ȝ.ſs.ſs.ſs.ſs.ſs.

A.a:B.b:C.c̓:C.c:H.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e̓:F.f:G.g.g.G.g:i.
J.i:H.h:J.i.y:K.k:L.l:l̓:M.m:ḿ:N.n:ń:O.o:ꝏ:P.p:
P̓.ph.f:Q.q:R.r:ŕ:S.ſ.s.ȝ:Sh.ſh.sh:T.t:H.th:Ṯ.ṯh.ṯh:V.v.
u:V̨.v̨.u̧.o̧.ꝏ.ꝏ̧:V.v.u̓:W.w:WH.wh:X.x:Y.y:Z.z.ż:ȝ:ſs.

Howh thæz fi̓gurz̓ vntꝏ yo̧ur sibt̨ at first sem t̨ꝏ be ſtraṉg,
Yé may ſoon fýnd by litl hed̨ they d̨ꝏ no far way raṉg
From the old vzd̨ ortography, gret gayn iz in the chaṉg.

He yn-lærṉed ſórt may bé excuzed̨,
Not wrýtiṉg the nótz̨ in grammar vzed̨.

a.b.c.c.th.d:e.æ:e.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l.m.m.n.n.o.oo.
p.ph.q.l.l.o.oh.t.th.th.v.v.w.ww.wh.y.y.z.ȝ

A.a:B.b:C.c:C.c:Ch.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e:ff.f.f:G.g.
G.g:H.i.h:K.i.y:k:l:l:m.m:m:N.n:n:O.o:oo:P.p:ph.
k:q:R.l.ȝ:S.s.ſ.c:sh.sh:T.t:th:th.th:v:
v.u.v.vv.vv:w.w.u:ww.ww:wh.wh:z.y.z.ȝ.ȝ

The Printor nor the Skrytor yet, Sil so their ayt defendy
Bit that som figurȝ hes in wrȝ they mysid in tym too mendy
And if som Word in quantity, soo miss-lyk som mānȝ mysnȝ
The Auitor hadeth praysid tyl a Dictionary end
Whar doutȝe then no doubt god Sil, hiz aydȝ vntoo vs sendy

a.b.c.c.th.d:e.æ:e.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l.m.m.n.n.o.oo.p.ph.
q.r.r.s.sh.t.th.th.v.v.w.ww.wh.y.y.z.ȝ

A.a:B.b:C.c:C.c:Ch.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e:ff.f.f:G.g.
G.g:H.i:h.h:K.i.y:L.k:l.l:m.m:m:N.n:n:O.o:oo:
P.p:ph.ph:q:R.r:r:S.s.ſ.c:sh:T.t:th:th.th:
v.v.u:v.v.u.v.oo.oo:w.w.u:ww.ww:wh.wh:z.y.z.ȝ.ȝ

The shap of h, that hir dooth shew, with consonant thus joyned,
On letterȝ sound it only yeldȝ, before in vor devyded,
The accent or the turnid stryk or comma sett below,
Taketh you playn the dobl sound of letterȝ old to know.
But thaȝ, thre mosf/-/c/-/ doo tauȝ no sound, for grammar-

The commodities of the amendment of *ortography for Ingliſh ſpeech.*

FIrſt, the youth, and all learners, may reade and write Ingliſh in a quarter of the time, that they haue learned in time paſt: for after they knowe the names of the letters, and which are vowels and halfe vowels, from the conſonants, and haue the true ſounds of the diphthongs, with the time of the vowels, and haue alſo learned the rules for ſpelling perfectly, without booke, all which may be learned in fiue weekes by a child of fiue yéeres of age, and one fortnight of exerciſe in other matter being hereunto added, with true order of ſpelling accordingly, the childe may be able to take forth a leſſon by himſelfe, to his great delight and ſpéedie learning to reade, and to ſpell all words truely, while he learneth to write his letters, for change of exerciſe, without griefe to the learner, or paine to the teacher. The like eaſe and ſpéede is for ſtraungers, who hauing the true ſound of euerie ſingle letter, and notes before ſhewed, (and ſpecially the learned) may with ſuch ſmall inſtructions before rehearſed, ſtudie Ingliſh ſpéech priuately in their chambers: yea, at home in their owne countries, to their great delight, and credite of our language, ſo long time vnperfect, and therefore accounted in time paſt barbarous: which we our ſelues can not denie, as touching the vnperfect writing thereof, not to be ruled by Art of grammar.

2 Item, the grammar for Ingliſh being learned, which may be moſt perfectly handled of ſuch a childe in one yéere and leſſe, will bring great eaſe to the learning of Latin and other ruled languages: yea (after ſome yéeres of diſcretion) a marueilous helpe to handle any barbarous language: ſo that our language wil be regarded among ſtraungers for the eaſie order and rule thereof, and our nation will excell in learning, and eloquence, (yea in ſtrange languages alſo) aboue any nation in the world: to the great light of the true knowledge of our ſelues, and of all tranſitorie things, our dutie toward God, and our neighbour.

3 Item, the olde writing and printing may remaine in the ſame order that they are now, and as well vnderſtanded (and better by the helpe of the grammar for Ingliſh) euer hereafter, as they are

read

read and vnderstanded at this present time: because there is no olde letter left out of vse, and no difference in the amendment, but by adding a little strike or turning, to shew the severall sounds of the olde letters, that were double or treble sounded. And when the aspiration (h) followeth a consonant in one sillable, they both are included in one letter, very little differing from the old figure of them both, and named as one letter, according to their olde soundes: with great helpe added for the time of vowels, as may appeare in this new printed Pamphlet of that amendment, and herein briefly shewed, as in the booke at large of this amendmēt more at large is handled, easie to be vnderstanded for euer: wherin also is shewed the sounds of the letters in Latine, as the sounds of them be at this present in vse among the Inglish nation: which Latine, and other strange languages also, may remaine as it is now in perfect vse, and better, and more easily pronounced by a learner, than they could haue beene before this amendment of ortographie for Inglish was made.

4 Item, whereas men be of opinion, that our language is at this present time in perfect and sensible vse: my opinion is, that it is the great goodnes of God, if the same be now staied in that perfectnes, which may continue as long as letters shall endure: whereas before time (through the vnperfect writing, and printing thereof) the same is changed (more or lesse) in euerie two or three ages, as may appeare by the antiquities.

5 Item, whereas before time our nation could better translate other languages into Inglish, than translate Inglish into other languages, because they were driuen to know the parts of speech, declinings, deriuations, compositions, and phrases, by learning first other ruled languages, which required yeares of more discretion, and longer time: now by the helpe of the Grammar for Inglish (to be imprinted hereafter) it will be otherwise, and with much more ease: for our Grammar for Inglish will be learned and vnderstanded of our owne nation, before they be fiue or seuen yeares of age, to their speedie and easie vnderstanding of other languages thereby, in halfe the time (and lesse) before vsed, to the sauing of great time and expences.

6 Item, the learned (I meane such as haue learned the Latine tong or other languages) may reade this new amendment in one hower, and write the same in one day, and most perfectly vse the same

same in one weeke, and they that can alreadie reade and write English onlie, may in one day reade this new amendment, and in one weeke write the same, and most perfectly vse the same in one moneth (and lesse) if any good will and diligence be added: and both the olde and new amendment, may be vsed indifferently for a time, as writing remained for a time after printing began. Oh, let not a small time, and verie little paine in the elder sort (who by the course of nature can haue no long continuance) hinder the longer time and commodities of the yonger, nay (it may be said) of all generations to come.

7 Item, it was no maruell, if sir Thomas Smithes and Maister Chesters workes did take no place, for their figures and letters differed so greatly from the olde writing and printing, and also they left some letters out of vse, that in time to come, there might appeare two languages for one: and doubtfull questions might thereby growe vpon the olde writing and printing. And all olde writings and printings like to lose part of their full vse thereby, which is the cheefest point of all other before shewed. But now it is not so, and much the better holpen, for that this Authour (by the gift of God) hath happened in the time, when such workmen be in England, that can performe the order hereof, for the perfect vse of the same, as may appeare by the new printings after this new amendment, whereas sir Thomas Smith and M. Chester were driuen to seeke straungers to fashion their figures, which straungers toke no regard (neither coulde they, not hauing the naturall vse of English speech) to conferre figures fit for English speech, with regard of the old figures, of whose sounds and vse they had no perfect skill. And hereby (in my opinion) came cheefly the ill successe of their good meanings (as may appeare by their bookes) for lack of helpe of skilfull men within the realme at that time (as I am enformed to be of truth.) But now (thanks be to God) the Printer and workmen being English, can aide the Authors meaning, in ioining perfect conference of the olde vse and new together, which was not possible to be done by straungers, lacking the perfect vse of the voice vsed in English speech. Besides this, there was no Grammar made, nor promised by any man vntill now, or at the least, not spoken of abroade, though much desired of straungers, and especially of our owne nation.

8 Item, writing after this new amendment may be vsed in any

leageable

leageable hand, but hath his perfect beautie in the Romaine hand, and such like round hand, and in euerie perfect written hand, both for shorter writing, faire shew, and perfect signification, wherein the learned shall alway excell, as in time past, and euer will be.

9 Item, the old printing and writing, and the new amendment agrée in sound of spéech, agrée in the parts of spéech, with one selfe sentence, phrase, and construction, all which in them both, are conteined vnder like rules of grammar for Inglish, so that, there is no difference betwéene them, but in the figure onely, which is made perfect in the new amendment, and by the same amendment a grammar is made, which otherwise is impossible to be made: so that no translation or conference with other language is changed, but by this new amendment of ortographie and grammar, most certeinly and surely guided, staied, and confirmed, and as long as letters endure, most perfectly to be vsed and continued, to no smal stay in weighty causes.

Al good gifts come of God: who maketh his instruments as pleaseth himselfe, setteth vp, plucketh downe, sendeth light, suffereth darknes, and ruleth all times, as pleaseth his godlie will.

O England, that of nacions maist reioic,
Most, for Gods gifts: with welth and qiet æz,
Lift vp an vmbl mynd, and synçær voic,
With dræd and aw, the Lord God tw dis-plæz:
Restrain lewd enuy from hiz fro-ward waiz.
And hawti pryd, whom welth doth oftn blynd,
Which two last námd, ar grætst foz tw man-kynd.

God sau our Qen Elizabeth.

Fund A. H. Childs

Collation
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Bullokar, William

Author

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by meanes he got two of them into his hands, the one named Lismorus, being about twelue yeeres of age, and the other Cormacus that was two yeeres yonger. The yongest of the three named Oderus, being about seuen yeeres old, as his better hap was, chanced to be sicke at that time, by reason whereof he escaped his hands: Gillus feigning as though he wished to haue the other two brought vp like the children of a prince, he led them away with him into Scotland, leauing certeine of his seruants behind him, to rid Oderus the yongest out of the way at leisure; and as for the other twaine, the night following after his comming home to Dunskafage, he caused them to be murthered, euen in their tutors armes, whose aid most pitifullie they besought and required. But the woman that had the keeping of Oderus now in his sickenesse, prouided more warilie for his safegard, for she smelling out what was the kings purpose, in the dead of the night got hir selfe togither with Oderus into a ship, and passed ouer into Argile, where being set on land, she caried him on hir shoulders vp into the mounteins, and there within a secret den sustained his languishing life for certeine moneths in great care and miserie.

Gillus notwithstanding these his cruell acts, shewed yet in outward apperance that no man was more desirous of the quiet state and prosperous successe of the commonwealth than he: euer reasoning among his nobles, and that in the presence of his commons touching the maintenance of iustice, & punishment

in Ireland that he could, insomuch that vpon such golden promises as he made vnto the chiefest gouernors there, they consented to aid him with all their forces. Wherof Cadall being aduertised, he thought it best that a king should be chosen, and thereby an vnitie to be framed amongst all the estates of the realme, wherevpon causing a councell to be assembled for the same intent, by common agreement, one Ewin, a man of worthie fame, nephue to king Finnan by his brother Douall, was in the end proclaimed king: who was latelie come from the Ile of Gowere into Albion, in companie with Cadall, and kept himselfe close hitherto within the said Ile, for doubt of Gillus that sought amongst other to haue destroied him also.

THis Ewin, being the second of that name, made great prouision in the beginning of his reigne to resist the said Gillus his enimie. And hearing that he had béene in the Ile of Ila, and put the same to fire and sword, he prepared an armie and ships also, to transport therewith ouer into Ireland, there to reuenge that iniurie vpon such as had aided Gillus therein to the hinderance of his countrie. The forenamed Cadall gouernor of Galloway, was appointed also to haue the leading of this armie: who taking the sea at Dunskafage, directed his course streight ouer vnto the coasts of Ireland, where taking land and encountering with his enimies, he put them to the worse, insomuch that Gillus fearing to fall into his aduersaries hands, fled out of the

and faithfull subiects vnto him in all points, which
ng of custome of swearing fealtie then first by Ewins
it be- commandement, begun and continued manie hun-
dred yeares after amongst his and their posteritie;
in somuch that the capteins of the tribes also requi-
red the same kind of oth of them that inhabited with-
in their liberties, which in part remaineth yet vnto
this day amongest those of the westerne Iles, and
such as inhabit in the mounteins. For at the crea-
tion of a new gouernour, whome they name their
capteine, they vse the like ceremonies; which being
ended, at the next faire kept within that countrie,
proclamation is made, that no man inhabiting with-
in his iurisdiction, shall name this new gouernour
by anie other name from thenceforth, than by the
ancient & accustomed name as such rulers afortime
haue beene called by. And that so oft as they heare
him named, they shall put off their caps or hats, and
reue- make a certeine courtesie in signe of honour due to
him, in such maner as we vse in hearing diuine ser-
uice, when anie holie mysterie is in doing, or anie
sacred name of the almightie creator reuited.

But now touching king Ewin, his chiefest stu-
ie of die was to mainteine iustice throughout his domi-
ince. nion, and to weed out such transgressours as went
about to trouble the quiet estate of his subiects. Fur-
le or- thermore, considering what inconueniencies proce-
ded through the vse of voluptuous pleasures & wan-
ton delites, he ordeined that the youth of his realme
should be trained to endure hardnesse, paine, and

of vse and forgotten.

After this, he builded a castell not farre distant from Beregonium, which he named after his owne name Euonium: but afterwards it was called Dunstafage, which is as much to say, as Steeuens D
castell, which name it beareth at this present. Finally, this Ewin, after he had reigned to the great weale of the realme, about 19 yeeres, he departed this life, leauing behind him a son base begotten, named Gillus, who causing his fathers funerals to be executed with all solemne pompe and ceremonies, raised vp sone after sundry obelisks about his graue neere vnto Dunstafage, where he was buried.

There were present also at the buriall, two of Durstus his sonnes, whome Ewin in his life time had reuoked home out of Ireland, where they were in exile. Both these, as well the one as the other, because they were twins, and not knowne whether of them came first into the world, looked to be king after Ewin: their names were Dothan and Dorgall. And such malicious emulation and enuious spite rose betwixt the two brethren, for the atteining of their purpose, that greater could not be deuised; which Gillus, like a craftie & subtill fox, by couert meanes sought still to augment; and in the end causing them to come togither for some conclusion of agreement, at length when he had set them further at ods than they were before, he procured a number of souldiers appointed for the purpose to raise a tumult (as though it had bene in taking of contrarie parts) and

both kingdome and life in the ninth yeare of his reigne. Durstus being thus dispatched, his children doubting the indignation of the people conceiued against them for their fathers fault, to auoid the perill fled ouer into Ireland, and immediatlie the nobles of the realme assembled themselues togither for the chosing of a new king, in no wise minding to haue anie of Durstus his race to reigne ouer them, least they would séeke by some meanes to reuenge his death: howbeit at length when they were at point to haue fallen at variance in sustetning of contrarie opinions about the election of their prince, through a wittie oration made by Corranus gouernour of Argile, who alledged manie weightie reasons for the auoiding of sedition, they all agréed to commit the frée election vnto the same Corranus, promising firmelie to accept whomesoeuer he should name. Herevpon Corranus consulting a little with the péeres of the realme, named one Ewin the vncles sonne of Durstus, who as then remained in Pictland, whither he had withdrawen himselfe in Durstus his daies, being banished the realme by him, for that he could not awaie with his corrupt maners. This election was acceptable to all estats, for that thereby the administration of the kingdome continued in the line of their former kings.

AND Ewin shortlie after was brought forth of Pictland with all regall solemnitie, and at Beregonium placed vpon the stone of marble, to the great reioising of the people there assembled. Herevpon he [illegible] and faithfull subiects vnto him in all points, which

countrie in robbing and spoiling the same.

Ewin consenting quicklie to that request, leuied an armie forthwith, and with all spéed passed forward to ioine with the Picts, in purpose to reuenge the old iniuries done to his nation by the Britains, who likewise were as readie to receiue battell, as the Scots and Picts were desirous to giue it, so that both the armies incountring togither (the Scots and Picts on the one side, and the Britains on the other) there insued a sore conflict betwixt them, continued with vnmercifull slaughter till night parted them in sunder; no man as then able to iudge who had the better, but either part being priuie to their owne losses, withdrew themselues further off from the place of the battell, so that the Scots and Picts the same night got them into the mounteins of Pictland, and the Britains so soone as it was day made homewards with all spéed towards their countrie, leauing no small preie and bootie behind them, which the Scotishmen and the Picts recouered, comming downe with all spéed from the mounteins, when they once heard that their enimies were departed.

King Ewin being returned from this iournie, determined to passe the residue of his life in rest and quietnesse, appointing iudges in euerie part of his realme, for the ministring of iustice and executing of lawes, according to the due forme and ordinance of the same. He appointed also such as should watch for the apprehension of théeues and robbers by the high [illegible]